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THE
CATECHISMS

WESLEYAN METHODISTS;

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY ORDER OF THE CONFERENCE,

FOR THE USE OF THE FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS
CONNECTED WITH THAT BODY.

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NO. II.

FOR CHILDREN OF SEVEN YEARS OF AGE AND  
UPWARDS.

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WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a Short Catechism of Scripture History, and
Examples of Prayer.

TORONTO:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY SAMUEL ROSE,
No. 9, Wellington Buildings.
1866.

WESTLEYAN METHODISTS

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE
FOR THE USE OF THE PARENTS AND SCHOOLS
CONNECTED WITH THE BODY

1866
(61)

FOR CHILDREN OF SEVEN YEARS OF AGE AND
UPWARDS

WITH AN APPENDIX
CONTAINING A LIST OF CHURCHES OF SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS
IN THE CITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY RALPH ROSS
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A SERIES OF CATECHISMS, &c.

N.B. In this Catechism the principles of the First Catechism are enlarged; and Scripture Proofs are placed under the Answers, where they can receive appropriate illustration from the word of God.

SECT. 1. — OF GOD.

1. *What is God?*

God is an infinite and eternal Spirit.

John iv. 24. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

2. *What do you mean by an infinite Spirit?*

An infinite Spirit is one whose knowledge, power, goodness, justice, and other attributes, are not limited by any imperfection or defect.

Psalms cxlvii. 5. Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite.

3. *What do you mean by an eternal Spirit?*

An eternal Spirit is one who is without beginning and without end.

Psalms xc. 2. From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

4. *Where is God?*

God is everywhere.

Jeremiah xxiii. 24. Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord.

5. *What can God do?*

God can do whatever he will.

Job xlii. 2. I know that thou canst do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from thee.

Matthew xix. 26. Jesus said unto them, With men this is impossible; but with God all things are possible.

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6. Does God know all things?

God knows all things, even every thought in man's heart, every word, and every action.

7. Where is this said in the Scriptures?

See *Psalms* cxxxix. 2-4. Thou knowest my downsitting and mine uprising, thou understandest my thought afar off. Thou compassest my path and my lying down, and art acquainted with all my ways. For there is not a word in my tongue, but lo, O Lord, thou knowest it altogether.

8. What more do the Scriptures teach you concerning God?

The Scriptures teach me likewise concerning God that he is holy and righteous, faithful and true, gracious and merciful.

9. How does it appear from Scripture that he is holy and righteous?

Exodus xv. 11. Glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders.

Psalms cxlv. 17. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.

10. How does it appear from the Scriptures that God is faithful and true?

Numbers xxxiii. 19. God is not a man, that he should lie; neither the son of man, that he should repent.

Deuteronomy xxxii. 4. A God of truth and without iniquity; just and right is he.

11. Where do we learn that he is gracious and merciful?

Exodus xxxiv. 6, 7. The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth.

Psalms cxlv. 9. The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works.

12. Are there more Gods than one?

There is but one God only, the living and true God.

Deuteronomy vi. 4. Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord.

Jeremiah x. 10. The Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting King.

13. How many Persons are there in the Godhead?

In the Godhead there are three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

14. In what manner, then, ought you to think of God?

I ought to think of God with fear and love.

Jeremiah x. 7. Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for to thee doth it appertain: forasmuch as among all the wise men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none like unto thee.

Matthew xxii. 37. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

15. How ought you to speak of God?

I ought to speak of God with reverence and praise.

Exodus xx. 7. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

Psaln lxxxix. 7. God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints, and to be had in reverence of all them that are about him.

SECT. 2. — OF THE CREATION OF MAN.

1. Do you know what you are?

I know that I am a creature of God, for he made me, both body and soul.

Isaiah xiv. 11, 12. Thus saith the Lord, — I have made the earth, and created man upon it.

Job x. 11. Thou has clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast fenced me with bones and sinews.

Zechariah xii. 1. The Lord formeth the spirit of man within him.

2. *What is your body?*

My body is this outward frame.

3. *What is your soul?*

My soul is that within me which thinks and knows, wishes and desires, rejoices and is sorry; — which my body cannot do.

Job xxxii. 8. There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

Job xxxv. 10, 11. Who teacheth us more than the beasts of the earth, and maketh us wiser than the fowls of heaven.

4. *Wherein doth your soul differ further from your body?*

My soul differs further from my body in that my body is made of flesh and blood, and will die, but my soul is a spirit, and will live after my body is dead.

Luke xiv. 29. A spirit hath not flesh and bones.

Ecclesiastes xii. 7. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.

Matthew x. 28. Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.

† 5. *Is not your soul then of great value?*

My soul is of great value; for it is more valuable than the whole world.

Mark xiii. 36. What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?

6. *Did God create anything beside man?*

Beside man, God created the heavens and the earth, and all things which are therein.

Genesis i. 1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

Hebrews xi. 3. Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God.

— 7. *Why did God create all things?*

God created all things for the manifestation of his own glory, and to give happiness to his creatures.

Psalms xix. 1. The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.

Psalm xxxiii. 5. The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord.

8. Does God preserve all things which he hath made?

God preserves all things which he hath made; for he upholdeth all things by the word of his power.

Acts xvii. 28. In him we live, and move, and have our being.

9. Do all good things which we enjoy come from him?

All good things which we enjoy come from God, for "He satisfieth the desire of every living thing." (*Psalm cxlv. 15, 16.*)

10. What is God's providence?

God's providence is his most holy, wise, and powerful preservation and government of all his creatures and all their actions.

Psalm ciii. 19. His kingdom ruleth over all.

Matthew x. 30. The very hairs of your head are all numbered.

1 Timothy vi. 15. King of kings, and Lord of lords.

Psalm lxxvi. 10. Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain.

SECT. 3. — OF THE FALL OF MAN.

1. You have learned that man was made to know, love, and serve God: have all men done so?

Although man was made to know, love, and serve God, yet he has not done so; for "all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (*Rom. iii. 23.*)

2. Did our first parents continue in the state in which God created them?

Our first parents did not continue in the state in which God created them; for they fell from that state by sinning against him.

3. *What is sin?*

Sin is any want of conformity to, or transgression of, the law of God.

1 John iii. 4. Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law.

4. *What was the sin by which our first parents fell from that holy and happy state in which they were created?*

The sin by which our first parents fell from that holy and happy state in which they were created was the eating of the forbidden fruit.

Genesis ii. 16, 17. The Lord God commanded the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat: but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

Genesis iii. 6. When the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise, she took of the fruit thereof, and did eat, and gave also unto her husband with her; and he did eat.

5. *Why were they commanded not to eat of this fruit?*

They were commanded not to eat of the forbidden fruit, to try them whether they would obey God or not.

6. *Wherein did the evil of eating the forbidden fruit consist?*

The evil of eating the forbidden fruit consisted in their unbelief, and disobedience to God, to whom, as their Creator, Benefactor, and Lord, they ought to have implicitly submitted.

7. *Into what state did the fall bring mankind?*

The fall brought mankind into a state of sin and misery.

Romans v. 12. By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

8. *Wherein consists the sinfulness of that state into which man fell?*

The sinfulness of the state into which man fell by eating the forbidden fruit, consists in the want of original righteousness; and the corruption of his whole nature, which is commonly called original sin, together with all actual transgressions which proceed from it.

Romans v. 19. By one man's disobedience many were made sinners.

Romans iii. 10. There is none righteous, no, not one.

Psaln ii. 5. Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.

9. *In what consists the misery of that state into which man fell?*

The misery of the state into which man fell consists in this, that all mankind, being born in sin, and following the devices and desires of their own corrupt hearts, are under the wrath and curse of God, and so are made liable to the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell hereafter.

Ephesians ii. 3. And were by nature the children of wrath, even as others.

Galatians iii. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.

Romans vi. 23. The wages of sin is death.

10. *By what means were our first parents led to commit so great a sin against God?*

Our first parents were led to commit their great sin against God by the subtlety of the devil, who made use of the serpent to beguile Eve.

Genesis iii. 13. And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.

Who is the devil?

The devil is the chief of the fallen angels, who,

before the creation of man, sinned against God, and were cast out of heaven.

John 8. The angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation, he hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day.

12. *What is the present state of the fallen angels?*

The present state of the fallen angels is, that they are reserved to the judgment of the great day.

13. *What is their employment?*

The employment in which the fallen angels engage themselves is to tempt men to sin, and to lead them to their own place of misery.

1 Peter v. 8. Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.

14. *Can they do what they please?*

The fallen angels cannot do what they please; for God controls their power, and will save from their malice and subtlety all those who put their trust in him.

James iv. 7. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.

Luke xlii. 31, 32. Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not.

Romans xvi. 20. The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet.

15. *Are all wicked people, then, under the power of Satan?*

All wicked people are under the power of Satan; for he leads them "captives at his will." (2 Timothy ii. 26.)

16. *How does Satan tempt men to sin?*

Satan tempts men to sin by putting evil thoughts and desires into their minds, to which they willingly yield.

*You see, then, the sad condition into which all have
 are brought by sin. They are under the power of Sa-
 tan, the slave of sin, and exposed to misery here and
 hereafter. Now learn more fully by what means you
 are to be delivered from this sinful and miserable
 state.*

SECT. 4. — OF THE REDEMPTION OF THE WORLD BY OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

1. What is redemption?

Redemption is the deliverance of man from the
 guilt, power, pollution, and punishment of sin, and
 his restoration to the favor and image of God.

2. Who is the Redeemer of man?

The Redeemer of man is our Lord Jesus Christ.

*Matthew 1. 21. Thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he
 shall save his people from their sins.*

*Colossians 1. 14. We have redemption through his blood,
 even the forgiveness of sins.*

*1 Thimotheus 1. 10. Jesus, which delivered us from the
 wrath to come.*

3. Who is Jesus Christ?

Jesus Christ is the eternal Son of God, and the
 second Person in the glorious Trinity, who became
 man, and so was, and continueth to be, God and
 man, in two distinct natures, and one person, for
 ever.

*1 Timothy 2. 5. There is one God, and one Mediator be-
 tween God and men, the man Christ Jesus.*

*John 1. 1. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word
 was with God, and the Word was God.*

*John 1. 14. The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among
 us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begot-
 ten of the Father,) full of grace and truth.*

4. How did Christ, being the Son of God, become
 man?

Christ, the Son of God, became man by taking

to himself a true body and a reasonable soul; being conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and was born of her, yet without sin.

Hebrews ii. 14. Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took part of the same.

Luke i. 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee.

5. Why did the Son of God become man?

The Son of God became man that he might be an example of perfect holiness; teach us his heavenly doctrine; and suffer and die in our room and stead.

1 John ii. 6. He that saith he abideth in him, bught himself so to walk, even as he walked.

1 Peter ii. 21. Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow his steps.

John xv. 15. All things that I have heard of my Father, I have made known unto you.

Hebrews ix. 28. Christ was once offered, to bear the sins of many.

1 Peter iii. 18. Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God.

6. Wherein did Christ's humiliation consist?

Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born of a woman; in the meanness and poverty of his outward circumstances; in his being forty days tempted of the devil; in his being despised and rejected of men; in his enduring the cursed death of the cross; and in his being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.

Isaiah liii. 8. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief.

Philippians ii. 7, 8. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men: and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

Isaiah xlii. 1. So shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

7. Was it necessary that Christ should thus suffer death upon the cross for our redemption?

It was necessary that Christ should suffer death upon the cross for our redemption; for by that means he offered a full satisfaction and atonement to Divine Justice, for the sins of the whole world.

1 John II. 2. He is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.

8. How did the death of Christ satisfy Divine Justice?

The death of Christ satisfied Divine Justice, in that our sins deserved death; but Christ being both God and man, and perfectly righteous, there was an infinite value and merit in his death, — which being undergone for our sakes, and in our stead, Almighty God exercises his mercy in the forgiveness of sins, consistently with his justice and holiness.

1 Peter I. 18, 19. Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold; — but with the precious blood of Christ.

1 Peter III. 18. Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God.

Romans III. 26. That he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

9. What do you learn from the death of Christ?

From the death of Christ I learn the infinite evil of sin in the sight of God, who could not suffer it to go unpunished.

Hebrews IX. 22. Without shedding of blood is no remission.

10. What further do you learn from the death of Christ?

Seeing the infinite evil of sin in God's sight, I learn that God is love; for "God so loved the world, that he gave his only-begotten Son, that

whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." (John iii. 16.)

11. *What more do you learn from the death of Christ?*

Beside learning, the infinite evil of sin in God's sight, — and that God is love, — I also learn that God is a Being of awful justice; and that in the death of our Lord Jesus, both his love and justice are harmonized and glorified.

Isaiah lili. 10. It pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief.

Romans iii. 26. To declare — his righteousness, that he might be just, and the justifier of him which believeth in Jesus.

Psalms lxxxv. 10. Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have embraced each other.

Let us, then, my dear child, devoutly say with St. Paul, "Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift;" and with St. John, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father, to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever, Amen."

12. *Wherein consisteth Christ's exaltation?*

Christ's exaltation consisteth in his rising again from the dead on the third day, in his ascending into heaven, and his sitting at the right hand of God the Father, and in his appointment to judge the world at the last day.

1 Corinthians xv. 4. And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the Scriptures.

Mark xvi. 19. So then after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.

Acts xvii. 31. He hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained.

13. *What offices doth Christ execute as our Ruler?*

Christ as our Redeemer executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation.

Acts iii. 22. Moses truly said unto the fathers, A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you.

Hebrews v. 8. Thou art a Priest forever, after the order of Melchizedek.

Psalms ii. 6. Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion.

14. How doth Christ execute the office of a Prophet?

Christ executeth the office of a Prophet, in revealing to us, by his Word and Spirit, the will of God for our salvation.

John i. 18. No man hath seen God at any time; the only-begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

John xxi. 91. These are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye might have life through his name.

John xiv. 26. The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

15. How doth Christ execute the office of a Priest?

Christ executeth the office of a Priest, in his once offering up of himself as a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice, and to reconcile us to God, and in making continual intercession for us.

Hebrews ix. 28. Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many.

Hebrews ii. 17. In all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful High Priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.

Hebrews vii. 25. He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them.

16. How doth Christ execute the office of a King?

Christ executeth the office of a King, in subdu-

ing us to himself, in ruling and defending us, and in restraining and conquering all his and our enemies.

Isaiah xxxiii. 22. The Lord is our Judge, the Lord is our Lawgiver, the Lord is our King; he will save us.

1 Corinthians xv. 25. He must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet.

17. Who were the Disciples of Christ?

The Disciples of Christ were those who believed in his word, and became his followers, whilst he was in this world.

18. Who were the Apostles of our Lord?

The Apostles of our Lord were twelve disciples whom he called to be witnesses of his miracles, death, resurrection, and ascension; and who were to bear testimony of these things to Jews and Gentiles.

19. What command did Christ give to his Apostles before his ascension into heaven?

Before he ascended into heaven, Christ commanded his Apostles, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." (*Mark xvi. 1, 16.*)

20. What is the Gospel?

The Gospel is the good news of salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ contained in the New Testament.

Luke ii. 10, 11. Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

21. Can you more particularly describe the Gospel?

The Gospel may thus be more particularly described.

scribed. The Gospel is, 1. An account of the coming of Jesus Christ into the world, of his teaching, his manner of life, his miracles, his death and his resurrection. 2. The Gospel contains the commands of God to all men, every where, to repent of their sins, and to believe in Christ. 3. The Gospel is the promise of God to pardon, sanctify, and to save from eternal death, all who according to the commands of God repent and believe on his Son.

22. What is repentance?

True repentance is a grace of the Holy Spirit, whereby a sinner, from a sense of his sins, and apprehension of the mercy of God in Christ, doth with grief and hatred of his sin, turn from it to God, with full purpose of, and endeavors after, future obedience.

Acts xi. 18. Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life.

Acts ii. 37. When they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the Apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?

Psalms cxix. 59. I thought on my ways, and turned my feet unto thy testimonies.

23. What is faith, in general?

Faith, in general, is a conviction of the truth and reality of those things of which God hath told us in the Bible.

Hebrews xi. 1. Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.

24. What is faith in Jesus Christ?

Faith in Christ is a saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the Gospel.

John i. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

Philippians iii. 9. And he found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith.

25. Is it by faith in Christ that we are justified?

It is by faith in Christ that we are justified; for, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." (*Romans v. 1.*)

Galatians ii. 16. Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of Jesus Christ, even we have believed in Jesus Christ, that we might be justified by the faith of Christ.

26. What is justification?

Justification is an act of God's free grace, wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the sake of Christ.

Ephesians i. 7. In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.

2 Corinthians v. 21. For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in him.

Romans v. 19. As by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous.

27. What other benefits do we receive at the same time with justification?

The other benefits that we receive at the same time with justification are adoption and regeneration.

Romans viii. 1. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit.

John i. 12. As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name.

28. What is adoption?

Adoption is an act of God's free grace, whereby upon the forgiveness of sins, we are received into

the number, and have a right to all the privileges of the sons of God.

1 John iii. 1. Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God.

Romans viii. 17. If children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

29. *What blessings do in this life accompany our justification and adoption?*

The blessings that do in this life accompany our justification and adoption are, a sense of God's love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Ghost, and hope of the glory of God.

Romans v. 1. Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Romans v. 5. The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.

Romans viii. 17. And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

30. *What is regeneration, or the new birth?*

Regeneration, or the new birth, is that great change which God works in the soul, when he raises it from the death of sin to the life of righteousness. It is the change wrought in the whole soul by the Almighty, when it is created anew in Christ Jesus, when it is renewed after the image of God, in righteousness and true holiness.

2 Corinthians v. 17. Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new.

John iii. 3. Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

2 Thessalonians ii. 13. God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the spirit.

31. *What follows from our regeneration, or being born again?*

It follows from our regeneration, or being born again, that then, our sanctification being begun, we receive power to grow in grace, and in the

knowledge of Christ, and to live in the exercise of inward and outward holiness.

1 Peter ii. 2. As new-born babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.

32. What is entire sanctification?

Entire sanctification is the state of being entirely cleansed from sin, so as to love God with all our heart, and mind, and soul, and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves.

1 Thessalonians v. 23. The very God of peace sanctify you wholly.

Matthew v. 48. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

1 John iii. 3. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.

Matthew xii. 34. Make the tree good, and his fruit good.

33. What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?

The benefits which believers receive from Christ at death are, that their souls do immediately pass into glory, while their bodies rest in their graves till the resurrection.

Philippians i. 23. Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ.

1 Thessalonians iv. 14. Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

34. What benefits will believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?

The benefits which believers will receive from Christ at the resurrection are these: being raised up in glory, they shall be openly acknowledged and accepted in the day of judgment, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity.

1 Corinthians xv. 42. It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory.

Matthew x. 32. Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, I will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven.

1 Thessalonians iv. 17. So shall we ever be with the Lord.

SECT. 5. OF THE HOLY GHOST.

1. Is the Holy Ghost, of whom you have spoken, a divine person?

The Holy Ghost is a divine person; for he is the third Person in the Trinity, equal in power and glory to the Father and the Son.

Matthew xxviii. 19. Baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

2. Do the Scriptures ascribe any part of the work of creation to the Holy Spirit?

The Scriptures ascribe a part in the work of creation to the Holy Spirit, saying, "The earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." (*Genesis i. 2.*)

3. Are not works of Providence ascribed to him?

All the works of Providence are ascribed to the Holy Spirit, even the preservation of the different kinds of animals, from age to age.

Psaln civ. 30. Thou sendest forth thy Spirit, they are created: and thou renewest the face of the earth.

4. Were not the Scriptures given by the inspiration of God?

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." (*2 Timothy iii. 16.*)

1 Peter i. 21. Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

5. What offices did the Holy Ghost perform for Christ?

The Holy Ghost performed these offices for Christ; namely, that he framed the human nature of Christ in the womb of the Virgin, so that he was born without sin; and gave to him wisdom and grace without measure.

Luke i. 35. The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

Luke ii. 52. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.

Isaiah lxi. 1. The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

6. What offices does the Holy Ghost perform for those who believe in Christ?

The offices which the Holy Ghost performs for those who believe in Christ are, that he enlightens their minds to understand the Scriptures; assists them in their prayers; bears witness with their spirits that they are the children of God; comforts them in trouble; sanctifies them from all sin, inward and outward; fills their hearts with perfect love to God, and to all mankind, and with all other excellent graces and virtues.

Mention a few passages of Scripture to prove this.

John xvi. 13. When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth.

Romans viii. 26. Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities: for we know not what we should pray for as we ought: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered.

Romans viii. 16. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God.

John xiv. 26. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

Galatians v. 22, 23. The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.

7. What is the Church of Christ?

The Church of Christ is the whole body of true believers in every age and place.

8. What offices does the Holy Ghost perform for the Church of Christ?

The offices which the Holy Ghost performs for the Church of Christ are these; namely, that he calls and qualifies men from time to time, to preach the Word, and minister the Sacraments; renders their preaching effectual to the conversion of sinners, and the edification of believers; and is present in all the ordinances of public worship.

Acts xx. 28. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.

1 Thessalonians i. 5. Our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance.

John xiv. 16. He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever.

9. By what means may you obtain the help and comfort of the Holy Spirit?

The way in which I am to obtain the help and comfort of the Holy Spirit is by prayer.

Luke xi. 13. If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

SECT. 6. — OF THE LAW OF GOD.

1. What is the law of God?

The law of God is his will respecting mankind in general, both as to what they are to do, and to leave undone.

2. Where is the law to be found?

The law of God is to be found in the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

3. What is said of the excellency of this law in the Scriptures?

The Scriptures say of the excellency of the law of God, that "the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good." (Romans vii. 12.)

4. *Did not Jesus Christ sum up the whole law of God in two great commandments?*

Jesus Christ summed up the whole law of God in these two great commandments; namely, — "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." (Matthew xxiii. 37-40.)

5. *Have we not a larger summary of the law of God also in the Scriptures?*

In the Scriptures we have a larger summary of the law of God, contained in the Ten Commandments, first written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and given to Moses, but now recorded in the twentieth chapter of the book of Exodus.

6. *Have these Ten Commandments any particular name?*

The particular name by which these Ten Commandments are called is the Moral Law, as in substance containing all the moral duties required of all mankind in the Scriptures; and they are called the moral law also, to distinguish them from the laws given by God to the children of Israel respecting the ceremonies of religious worship, and their political duties, which were chiefly binding upon the Israelites only.

7. *Repeat the Ten Commandments.*

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I. Thou shalt have no other gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and show mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his

servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his.

8. *What do you chiefly learn by these commandments?*

By these commandments I chiefly learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbor.

9. *What is your duty towards God?*

My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honor his holy name, his Sabbath, and his Word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

10. *What is your duty towards your neighbor?*

My duty towards my neighbor is to love him as myself, and to do to all men as I would they should do unto me: to love, honor, and succor my father and mother: to honor and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him: to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors and masters: to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters: to hurt nobody by word or deed: to be true and just in all my dealings: to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart: to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering: to keep my body in temperance, soberness, and chastity: not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labor truly to get my own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

11. *What other information does the Scripture give us respecting the law of God?*

The other information which the Scripture gives us respecting the law of God is that these Ten Commandments are further explained and enforced, and the principles they contain applied to various duties and cases, both in the Old and New Testament.

12. Where is this further explanation and enforcement given in particular?

The Law of God is further explained and enforced, and its principles applied to various duties and cases, particularly in our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, and his discourses at other times, when he explains the spiritual and extensive meaning of the moral law, and enjoins its observance upon all his disciples to the end of time.

Matthew v. 17, 18. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the Prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

13. Did our Saviour make any addition to the Ten Commandments?

Our Saviour in addition to the Ten Commandments said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." (*John xiii. 34.*)

14. What does this new commandment mean?

This new commandment means that we should not only love our neighbor as ourselves, but that we should bear a particular affection for all those who, like ourselves, are the disciples of Christ, by whatever name they are called.

Ephesians vi. 24. Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

1 John iv. 11. Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another.

1 John iii. 15. Who ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.

15. *What explanations of the law of God, as summed up in the Ten Commandments, do we find in the New Testament?*

Our Lord hath explained the law of God by teaching us that the Ten Commandments do not only forbid sin in outward actions, but also in the thoughts and purposes of the mind.

Matthew v. 21, 22. It was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of the judgment. But I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment: and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council: but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire.

16. *Does not St. James teach us, that if we break but one of the commandments, we shall fall into condemnation?*

St. James teaches us that if we break but one of the commandments, we shall fall into condemnation: for he says that "whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." (*James ii. 10.*)

17. *Does not our Lord show us who we are to understand by our neighbor, whom we are commanded to love as ourselves?*

Our Lord has told us, in the parable of the good Samaritan, that every man, of every nation, is our neighbor; and that if any be in distress, we are bound to help and relieve them.

18. *Has not our Lord given us another important precept, founded upon our love to our neighbor?*

Another important precept, founded upon our love to our neighbor, given us by our Lord, is, — "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." (*Matthew vii. 12.*)

19. *Has He not also given us certain rules to direct us in our conduct towards our enemies?*

To direct us in our conduct towards our enemies, our Lord has given us this rule;—"I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." (Matthew v. 44.)

20. *How does our Lord direct us to behave towards them who have injured us?*

The way in which our Lord directs us to behave towards them who have injured us is, that we are commanded to forgive them.

Matthew vi. 15. If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

21. *Does not the law of God, as explained and enlarged in the New Testament, contain various commands as to our tempers and dispositions?*

The law of God, as explained and enlarged in the New Testament, commands us to be meek and lowly, patient under sufferings, and kind to all men.

Matthew xi. 29. Learn of me; for I am meek.

Luke xxi. 19. In your patience possess ye your souls.

Galatians vi. 10. As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.

22. *Does it not contain various precepts as to our conduct in the different relations of life?*

The law of God, as explained and enlarged in the New Testament, contains various precepts as to our conduct in the different relations of life.

I. It contains precepts as to the conduct of husbands and wives.

Ephesians v. 25. Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it.

Ephesians v. 22. Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord.

2. It contains precepts as to the conduct of parents and children.

Ephesians vi. 4. Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Ephesians vi. 1. Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right.

3. It contains precepts as to the conduct of masters and servants.

1 Peter ii. 18. Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear; not only to the good and gentle, but also to the froward.

Colossians iv. 1. Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal; knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven.

4. It contains precepts as to our obedience to magistrates and governors.

Romans xiii. 1. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God.

1 Peter ii. 17. Honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honor the king.

5. It contains precepts as to our conduct to ministers of the Gospel.

Hebrews xiii. 17. Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account.

23. To what end serveth the law of God?

The law of God serveth, in the first place, as the rule of our conduct; and in the second, to convince us of sin, for "by the law is the knowledge of sin." (*Romans iii. 20.*)

Romans iii. 23. All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.

Psalms xix. 12. Who can understand his errors?

24. Are all transgressions of the law equally great?

All transgressions of the law are not equally great; for some sins in themselves, and by reason

of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.

John xix. 11. He that delivered me unto thee hath the greater sin.

25. What doth every sin deserve?

Every sin deserveth God's wrath and curse, both in this life and that which is to come.

Galatians iii. 10. Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them.

Romans vi. 23. The wages of sin is death.

26. Does the law of God promise the pardon of sin to those who have transgressed it?

The law of God does not promise the pardon of sin to those who have transgressed it; for pardon is promised only in the Gospel, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

27. Then all who do not repent of their sins, and believe in Christ, as before explained, must remain for ever under the curse and vengeance of this just and holy law.

All those who do not repent of their sins, and believe in Christ with that faith whereby we receive, and rest upon him alone for salvation as he is offered to us in the Gospel,* must remain for ever under the curse and vengeance of God's holy law; for "he that believeth not shall be damned." (Mark xvi. 16.)

28. But might you not obtain forgiveness by repenting, and keeping the law of God in future?

I cannot obtain forgiveness by repenting, and keeping the law of God in future, because I am not able to do this without the grace of Christ; for "they that are in the flesh cannot please God."

* See Sect. 4. Quest. 24.

(Romans viii. 3.) But if I could repent, and keep the law of God for the future, present obedience cannot atone for my past sins, every one of which lays me under the curse of the law.

29. *Well, then, trusting in the merits of Christ as a helpless, guilty, and undone sinner, you will obtain the remission of your sins: and being regenerated by the Holy Spirit, will you be enabled, by his help, thenceforth to please God and keep his commandments?*

Trusting in the merits of Christ, as a helpless, guilty, and undone sinner, I shall obtain the remission of my sins. And being regenerated by the Holy Spirit, I shall be enabled, by his help, thenceforward to please God and keep his commandments: "for what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh: that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans viii. 3, 4.)

1 John iii. 9. Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin.

Seeing, therefore, that you can only be saved from your natural misery and sinfulness by Jesus Christ, flee to him for refuge; earnestly praying to him for forgiveness of your past sins, and for a new heart and a right spirit, that you may supremely love and faithfully serve him all the days of your life.

SECT. 7. — OF THE SACRAMENTS.

1. *How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?*

Christ hath ordained two sacraments in his Church; baptism and the supper of the Lord.

2. *What mean you by the word sacrament?*

I mean by the word sacrament an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

3. *What is the outward and visible sign or form in baptism?*

The outward and visible sign or form in baptism is, the application of water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. (Matthew xxviii. 19.)

4. *What is the inward and spiritual grace signified by this?*

The inward and spiritual grace signified by baptism is, our being cleansed from sin, and becoming new creatures in Christ Jesus.

Act. xxi. 16. Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.

5. *What are the actual privileges of baptized persons?*

The actual privileges of baptized persons are these: they are made members of the visible church of Christ; their gracious relation to Him as the Second Adam, and as the Mediator of the New Covenant, is solemnly ratified by divine appointment; and they are thereby recognized as having a claim to all those spiritual blessings, of which they are the proper subjects.

6. *What doth your baptism in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, oblige you to do?*

My baptism in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, obliges me first to renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh; secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith; and, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

7. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

The sacrament of the Lord's supper was ordained for the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

8. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's supper?

The outward part or sign of the Lord's supper is bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

1 Corinthians xi. 23-26. The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread. — After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, — This do, — in remembrance of me. For as often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come.

9. What is the thing signified by this outward sign?

The thing signified by the outward sign of bread and wine in the Lord's supper, is the body and blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper, to the strengthening and refreshing of their souls.

1 Corinthians x. 16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?

John vi. 52, 55. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life. For my flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed.

10. *Why ought we to partake of the Lord's supper regularly and frequently?*

We ought to partake of the Lord's supper regularly and frequently, —

1. In obedience to Christ's commandment, "This do in remembrance of me." (Luke xxii. 19.)

2. To make a holy profession of Christ and his cross, by declaring our entire dependence on his death as the only atonement for our sins, and as our only hope of salvation.

3. To declare our love and thankfulness to him; and to enjoy communion with God, and with our fellow-Christians, in the remembrance of Christ's death.

11. *What is required of those who come to the Lord's supper?*

It is required of those who come to the Lord's supper to examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; and whether they have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and are in charity with all men.

1 Corinthians xi. 28. Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.

SECT. 8. — OF THE WORD OF GOD, AND PRAYER.

1. *In what is the word of God contained?*

The word of God is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

3. How are we to use the word of God to our benefit?

We are to use the word of God to our benefit, by frequently and seriously reading and hearing it, with prayer to God, that his Holy Spirit may show us its meaning, and apply it to our hearts.

John v. 39. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are they which testify of me.

Romans x. 17. Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.

3. With what disposition of mind ought we to read and hear God's holy word?

We ought to read and hear God's holy word with a meek and teachable disposition; with faith; and an intention to practise it, by God's grace.

James i. 21. Receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.

Matthew xi. 25. At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.

Hebrews iv. 2. The word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it.

John vii. 17. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God.

4. Ought we not often to think upon what we have heard and read?

We ought often to think upon what we have heard and read: and so lay up the word of God in our hearts, and meditate therein day and night.

Psalms cxix. 11. Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.

Luke ii. 19. But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.

5. What is prayer?

Prayer is an offering up of our desires to God for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.

Psalm lxxi. 8. Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us.

John xvi. 23. Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.

Daniel ix. 4. And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession.

Philippians iv. 6. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.

6. Where are we required to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings?

We are required to offer up our prayers and thanksgivings publicly, in the house of God; and privately, in our closets.

Psalm c. 4. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

Matthew vi. 6. But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

7. What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called the Lord's Prayer.

8. Repeat that prayer.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

9. What doth the preface of our Lord's prayer teach us?

The preface of our Lord's prayer, which is, "Our Father which art in heaven," teaches us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help them; and that we should pray with and for others.

Isaiah lxi. 9. Be not wroth very sore, O Lord, neither remember iniquity for ever: behold, see, we beseech thee, we are all thy people.

Romans viii. 15. Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

Luke xi. 13. If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?

Ephesians vi. 18. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

10. What do we pray for in the first petition?

In the first petition, which is, "Hallowed be thy name," we pray that God would enable us, and others, to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himself known, and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.

Psaln lxvii. 1-3. God be merciful unto us, and bless us; and cause his face to shine upon us. That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

Romans xi. 36. Of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory for ever. Amen.

11. What do we pray for in the second petition?

In the second petition, which is, "Thy kingdom come," we pray that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed, that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it; and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.

Psaln lxxviii. 1. Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered: let them also that hate him flee before him.

Psalm li. 13. Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the walls of Jerusalem.

2 Thessalonians iii. 1. Brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you.

Romans x. 1. My heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.

Revelation xxii. 20. He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly; Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

12. *What do we pray for in the third petition?*

In the third petition, which is, "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," we pray that God by his grace would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to his will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

Psalm cxix. 34-36. Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my whole heart. Make me go in the path of thy commandments; for therein do I delight. Incline my heart unto thy testimonies.

Acts. xxi. 14. When he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.

Psalm ciii. 20, 22. Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. Bless the Lord, all his works, in all places of his dominion: Bless the Lord, O my soul.

13. *What do we pray for in the fourth petition?*

In the fourth petition, which is, "Give us this day our daily bread," we pray, that of God's free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life, and enjoy his blessing with them.

Proverbs xxx. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies: give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.

Psalm xc. 17. Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

14. *What do we pray for in the fifth petition?*

In the fifth petition, which is, "And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," we pray that

God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins; which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because, by his grace, we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

Psalm li. 1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

Daniel ix. 17, 19. Cause thy face to shine, — for the Lord's sake. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive: — for thine own sake.

Matthew vi. 14. If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you.

15. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

In the sixth petition, which is, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," we pray that God would either keep us from being brought into such circumstances as will specially tempt us to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

Matthew xxvi. 41. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

Psalm xix. 18. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me.

Psalm li. 10, 12. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free Spirit.

16. What does the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?

The conclusion of the Lord's prayer, which is, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen;" teacheth us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him; and in testimony of our desire and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.

Daniel ix. 18, 19. We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousnesses, but for thy great mercies. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for thine own sake, O my God.

1 Chronicles xxix. 11, 13. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name.

Revelation xxii. 20. Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus.

17. Rehearse the articles of your belief.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord; who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; he descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins; the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

SECT. 9. — OF DEATH AND JUDGMENT.

1. What is death?

Death is the separation of the soul from the body.

2. Will all men die?

All men will die, except those who shall be alive at Christ's second coming to judge the world.

3. Is it not a fearful thing to die?

It is a fearful thing to die to all but true Christians.

4. Why is it not a fearful thing to them to die?

It is not a fearful thing to true Christians to die, because sin, which is the sting of death, is taken away from them; and because they know that after death they shall go to heaven.

1 *Corinthians* xv. 55, 57. O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

2 *Corinthians* v. 1. For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

5. When will Christ appear to judge the world?

Christ will appear to judge the world, when all the prophecies in the holy word of God shall have been accomplished, and the Gospel shall have been preached to all nations.

Matthew v. 18. Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

Matthew xxiv. 14. And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.

6. In what manner shall Christ come to judge the world?

The manner of Christ's coming to judge the world shall be suddenly, and in pomp and great glory.

1 *Thessalonians* v. 2. The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night.

Revelation i. 7. Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him.

1 *Thessalonians* iv. 16. For the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God.

7. Will all men be brought before him to be judged?

All men shall be brought before Christ to be judged; not only those who are alive at his coming, but all the dead shall be raised up and stand before him.

Acts xxiv. 15. There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust.

Revelation xx. 21. I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God: and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.

8. *How will Christ the Judge dispose of men, and deal with them at the day of judgment?*

The manner in which Christ the Judge will dispose of men, and deal with them at the day of judgment is, that he will place the righteous on his right hand, and the wicked on his left.

Matthew xxv. 32, 33. He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats: and he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.

9. *Will all the actions of men be brought into judgment?*

God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. (*Ecclesiastes xii. 14.*)

10. *What sentence will Christ pronounce on the wicked?*

The sentence that Christ will pronounce on the wicked shall be, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." (*Matthew xxv. 41.*)

11. *What sentence will he pronounce on the righteous?*

The sentence that Christ will pronounce on the righteous shall be, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." (*Matthew xxv. 34.*)

12. *What shall then take place?*

When Christ has pronounced sentence on the righteous and on the wicked; then shall the world be destroyed by fire, and the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal; the misery of the wicked, and the happiness of the righteous, being equally endless.

Revelation xx. 11. I saw a great white throne; and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them.

2 Peter iii. 10. The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up.

Psalms ix. 17. The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God.

Revelation xxi. 4. God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away.

My dear child, consider what has just been said; think upon all these serious things; and, as you are exhorted by the holy Apostle Peter, "be diligent, that you may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless;" for "seeing all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought we to be in all holy conversation and godliness?"

APPENDIX TO No. II.

A SHORT CATECHISM OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

I. THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

1. How long was God in making the world?

God made the world by his Word in the space

of six days, and he rested on the seventh, and called that day holy.

2. *Who were the first man and woman that God made?*

Adam and Eve were the first man and woman that God made.

3. *In what state did God make them?*

God made Adam and Eve in his own likeness, in a holy and happy state.

4. *How did they behave themselves? Did they continue in this state?*

Adam and Eve did not continue in the holy and happy state in which God made them; for they sinned against God by eating of the fruit of a certain tree which God had forbidden them on pain of death.

5. *How came they to eat of this fruit?*

Adam and Eve were led to eat the forbidden fruit by the evil spirit that entered into the serpent, who persuaded Eve to eat of it, and she persuaded Adam.

6. *What mischief followed from hence?*

The mischief that followed from Adam's disobedience was, that sin and death were brought into this world by it, and spread among all his children.

7. *Were Adam's children all sinners?*

All the children of Adam were born in sin; but there were some in those early times who learned to know and worship the Lord, and were called the sons of God.

8. *Did the knowledge and worship of God abide in their families?*

In the families of those pious persons among the children of Adam who were called the sons of God, the knowledge and worship of God did not abide; for in the following age all mankind grew so bad, that God drowned the world by a flood of water.

9. *Who was saved when the world was drowned?*

When the world was drowned by a flood of water, Noah, a righteous man, was saved; with all his family; and a few living creatures of every kind.

10. *How was Noah saved?*

Noah was saved when the world was drowned by a flood of waters, in an ark or great vessel of wood, which God taught him to build.

11. *Who were the sons of Noah?*

The sons of Noah were Shem, Ham, and Japheth; and by them the world was peopled after the flood.

12. *Who was the most eminent person in the family of Shem?*

The most eminent person in the family of Shem, the son of Noah, was Abraham, who was called the father of believers, and the friend of God.

13. *Why was he called the father, that is, the pattern of believers?*

Abraham was called the father, that is, the pattern, of believers, because he believed certain promises of God, though contrary to the present appearance of things.

14. *What were those promises?*

The promises of God made to Abraham were,
1. That he should have a son when he was a hun-

dred years old; 2. That his children should possess the land of Canaan, wherein he had not a foot of ground; and, 3. That all nations should be blessed by his offspring, that is, Christ.

15. Why was Abraham called the friend of God?

Abraham was called the friend of God because God made many visits to him, and he was very obedient to God.

16. Which was the first great instance of Abraham's obedience?

The first great instance of Abraham's obedience was, that he left his own country at God's command, not knowing whither he was to go.

17. Give another great instance of Abraham's obedience?

Another great instance of Abraham's obedience was that he was ready to offer up in sacrifice his beloved son Isaac at the command of God.

18. Was Isaac a good man?

Isaac was a good man: he feared the God of his father Abraham; and he went out to pray and meditate in the fields.

19. Who were Isaac's two sons?

Isaac's two sons were, Esau the eldest, and Jacob the youngest.

20. What is remarkable concerning Esau?

Esau, the oldest son of Isaac, despised the privilege of being the first-born, and sold it to Jacob, the youngest son, for a mess of pottage.

21. What is written concerning Jacob?

Jacob obtained his father's blessing by deceit; as well as his brother's birthright by craft.

22. Why was his name called Israel?

The name of Jacob was changed to Israel, because, after he had deceived his father and brother, he became a very good man, and prevailed in obtaining a blessing from God, for which he had prayed.

23. How many sons had Jacob, or Israel?

Jacob, or Israel, had twelve sons; who were called the twelve Patriarchs, or fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel.

24. Who was the most famous of Israel's sons?

The most famous of Israel's sons was Joseph; whom his brethren sold into Egypt, and he afterwards became the ruler of the land, under Pharaoh the king.

25. Did not he then revenge himself upon his brethren?

When Joseph became ruler of the land of Egypt, under Pharaoh the king, he did not revenge himself upon his brethren for selling him into Egypt; but he sent for them and their families, together with his father, in the time of famine, and fed them all in the land of Egypt.

26. Did the families of Israel continue to dwell in Egypt?

The families of Israel continued to dwell in Egypt, till another Pharaoh, king of Egypt, made slaves of them, and drowned their male children; and then God delivered them by the hand of Moses.

27. Who was this Moses?

Moses was one of the children of Israel, who

was wondrously saved from drowning by Pharaoh's own daughter, when he was a child.

28. How did God appoint him to deliver Israel?

God appointed Moses to deliver Israel by appearing to him in a burning bush, as he was keeping sheep, and sent him to Pharaoh to bid him let Israel go.

29. What did Moses do to prove that God had sent him?

Moses, to prove that God had sent him, wrought several miracles, or signs and wonders, in the sight of Pharaoh.

30. How did Moses at last deliver the people from their slavery?

When Pharaoh refused to let the people go, God gave Moses power to smite Egypt with many plagues, and thus he at last delivered them from their slavery.

31. What was the last of those plagues which procured the release of Israel?

The last of those plagues with which God gave Moses power to smite Egypt to procure the release of Israel was, that, as Moses had declared, an angel destroyed all the first-born of the land of Egypt in one night; but he passed over and did not hurt any of the families of Israel.

32. How was this kept in remembrance in following ages?

God — that the children of Israel in following ages might keep in remembrance the passing-over their fathers in Egypt, in the night when the angel destroyed all the first-born of the land — appoint-

ed the yearly sacrifice of a lamb in every family, which was called the Feast of the Passover.

33. *When Pharaoh let Israel go out of Egypt, how did they get over the Red Sea?*

Israel being permitted by Pharaoh to go out of Egypt, and having arrived on the banks of the Red Sea, Moses with his rod divided the waters of the sea asunder, and the people went through upon dry ground.

34. *What became of the Egyptians that followed them?*

The Egyptians following the Israelites who had passed over the Red Sea when Moses with his rod divided the waters, Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the waters returned upon the Egyptians, and they were all drowned.

35. *Whither did the children of Israel go then?*

The children of Israel, having passed over the Red Sea, went through the wilderness, wheresoever God guided them, by a pillar of a cloud in the day-time, and a pillar of fire in the night.

36. *How long was it before they came to the land of Canaan which God had promised?*

The children of Israel wandered forty years in the wilderness because of their sins, before they came to the land of Canaan which God had promised.

37. *What did they eat all that time?*

While the children of Israel wandered forty years in the wilderness, God fed them with manna, or bread that came down every night from heaven.

38. *What did they drink in the wilderness?*

Moses smote the rock with his rod, and waters gushed out in a river that followed the children of Israel in the wilderness, and of these waters they drank.

39. What were the laws which God gave the Israelites when he chose them for his own people?

When God chose the Israelites as his own people, he gave them some general laws that related to their behavior as men, some special rules relating to their religion as a church, and others about their government as a nation.

40. What were the general laws which related to their behavior as men?

The general laws which God gave to the children of Israel relating to their behavior as men, were those which are commonly called moral, and which belong to all mankind: these are chiefly contained in the Ten Commandments.

41. In what manner was this moral law, or Ten Commandments, given them?

The moral law, contained in the Ten Commandments, was spoken to the children of Israel from Mount Sinai by God himself, with thunder and lightning; and then written for them by him in two tables of stone.

42. What were the special laws which God gave them, relating to their religion as a church?

The special laws which God gave to the children of Israel, relating to their religion as a church, consisted of many rules about the worship of God, about their Priests and sacrifices, about sprinkling of blood, and washing with water, and about holy times and holy places.

43. What was the chief design of these ceremonies?

The chief design of the ceremonies which God enjoined on the children of Israel was partly to keep them from the idolatry and evil customs of other nations; and partly to figure out the blessings of Christ and the Gospel.

44. What were their peculiar laws, considered as a nation?

The laws which God gave the children of Israel, and which were peculiar to them as a nation, were such as related to their peace and wars, to their houses and lands, to their wives and servants, to their lives and limbs.

45. Why did God himself give them such particular rules about these common things?

God gave the children of Israel many particular rules about common things, to distinguish them from all other nations as God's own people, and to show that he was their King as well as their God.

46. Were the people of Israel obedient to God in their travels through the wilderness?

The people of Israel were not obedient to God in their travels through the wilderness; for they sinned grievously against him; and they were often punished by the hand of God, but he would not utterly destroy them.

47. Who brought them into the land of Canaan after their forty years' wandering in the wilderness?

After the children of Israel had wandered forty years in the wilderness, Moses being dead, Joshua (whose name is the same with Jesus) brought them into the promised land, which is the land of Canaan.

48. Did the Israelites behave themselves better when they were come to Canaan ?

The Israelites, after they were come to Canaan, behaved themselves no better than they had done during their forty years' wandering in the wilderness; for they frequently fell into idolatry, and worshipped the false gods of the nations round about them.

49. In what manner did God show his displeasure for this sin ?

God, to show his displeasure against the Israelites for this sin of idolatry, gave them up, sometimes, into the hands of their enemies, who plundered them, and made slaves of them.

50. How did God deliver them from the hands of their enemies ?

When the children of Israel had fallen into the hands of their enemies, and cried unto the Lord, he raised up Judges, who subdued their enemies and delivered the people.

51. What were the names of some of the chief of these Judges ?

Some of the chief of these Judges, by whom God, at different times, delivered the Israelites out of the hands of their enemies, were named Gideon, and Jephthah, Samson, Eli and Samuel.

52. Who governed the people of Israel after the Judges ?

The people of Israel, after they had been some time governed by the Judges, desired a King like other nations; and God bade Samuel anoint Saul to be the first of their Kings.

53. How did Saul behave himself ?

Saul, being anointed King by Samuel, at the command of God, governed well for a little time; but afterwards he rebelled against God, and God removed him.

54. What became of Saul at last?

Saul, being forsaken of God for his rebellion against God, and being wounded in battle by the Philistines, fell on his own sword, and died.

55. Who was the second King of Israel?

The second King of Israel was David, who was raised to the kingdom from keeping of sheep.

56. What was David's character?

David was a Prophet, and the man after God's own heart, who delivered Israel from their enemies, and ruled them well.

57. But was not David guilty of some great sins?

David was guilty of some great sins; and God punished him for them in the great troubles he met with in his family.

58. Who was the third King of Israel?

The third King of Israel was Solomon, the son of David, who was the wisest of men.

59. What did Solomon do for God and for the people?

Solomon built a very splendid temple for the worship of God at Jerusalem.

60. What became of the people of Israel in the following ages?

In the following ages after David and Solomon the people of Israel were divided into two kingdoms; which were called the kingdom of Judah, and the kingdom of Israel.

61. How did they behave themselves towards God after this division?

After the division of Israel into the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, most of their Kings, as well as the people, behaved very ill; for they provoked God by their idols, and their great wickedness.

62. How did God punish them for their crimes?

When the Israelites would not hearken to the Prophets which God sent among them, he punished them for their crimes by allowing them to be carried away captive by their enemies into the land of Assyria.

63. Did they never return again to their own land?

After the Israelites had been seventy years in captivity in the land of Assyria, the tribe of Judah returned, with many of Benjamin and Levi; and they were all called Jews.

64. What did they do at their return?

When the Jews returned from their seventy years' captivity in the land of Assyria, they built the city of Jerusalem and the temple again, and they set up the worship of the true God.

65. Did they continue afterwards to obey God, and dwell in their own land?

After the return of the Jews from captivity in Assyria, though they were guilty of many sins, they never fell into the worship of idols again; nor were they ever wholly driven again out of their own land, till after the coming of the Messiah the Saviour.

II. THE HISTORY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

1. *Who is the Messiah, the Saviour of mankind?*

The Messiah, the Saviour of mankind, is Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who was sent down from heaven to save sinners.

2. *How did he come into the world?*

The Son of God came into the world by assuming the body which God had prepared for him, and was born of a woman.

3. *What notices were given of the coming of Christ the Saviour?*

Notices were given of the coming of Christ the Saviour, by many promises which had been given of him in former ages by the Prophets, and more lately by an angel.

4. *What did the Prophets foretell concerning the coming of Christ?*

Among other things which the Prophets foretold concerning the coming of Christ, they declared that a Saviour should be born of the stock of Abraham, of the house of David, and in the town of Bethlehem.

5. *How did an angel give notice of his coming?*

The angel Gabriel gave notice of the coming of Christ, by foretelling the birth of John the Baptist to prepare the way of Christ; and he told the mother of Jesus, that she should bring forth the Son of God.

6. *Who was the mother of Christ?*

The mother of Christ was Mary, a virgin of the house of David.

7. Who was the supposed father of Christ?

Joseph the carpenter was supposed to be the father of Christ, because he married his mother, Mary.

8. What further witness was given to Christ in his infancy?

Further witness was given to Christ in his infancy by angels from heaven, by wise men from the east, and by Simeon in the temple.

9. How did the angels bear witness to him?

The angels bore witness to Christ by singing praises to God at his birth, and told the shepherds that they should find the child Jesus in a manger at Bethlehem.

10. What witness did the wise men of the east bear to Jesus?

The wise men of the east, having seen a strange star in the east, which led them to the house where the infant lay, came and worshipped him; and thus did they bear witness to Jesus.

11. What honor did Simeon do him in the temple?

Simeon was an old man, yet God assured him that he should see the Saviour before he died; and in the temple he honored Jesus by taking him up in his arms, and acknowledging him to be the Christ.

12. When did Christ begin his public minis'try?

Christ began his public ministry at thirty years of age, when he came forth, and was baptized by John, who was sent from God to preach, and to baptize with water.

13. What was the doctrine which John the Baptist preached?

John the Baptist publicly reprov'd sinners; preached repentance and the forgiveness of sins; and directed his disciples to Jesus as the Saviour.

14. What became of John the Baptist at last?

John the Baptist was at last beheaded by Herod, at the wicked request of his niece, when she had pleased him with her fine dancing.

15. What honor was done to Christ at his baptism?

Christ was honored at his baptism by the Spirit of God, like a dove, descending upon him; and by a voice coming from heaven, saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

16. What became of Christ immediately after his baptism?

Christ, immediately after his baptism, was forty days in the wilderness, where he endured the temptations of the devil, and overcame the tempter.

17. What were the chief parts of the ministry of Christ in his life?

The chief parts of the ministry of Christ in his life were these five; namely, —

1. He fulfilled the whole law, and gave us a perfect example of piety towards God and goodness to men.

2. He preached to the people his divine doctrine which he brought from heaven.

3. He wrought miracles to prove that he was sent from God.

4. He chose out his Apostles, and trained them up for their public service.

5. He appointed two lasting ordinances in his church.

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18. *Wherein did he give an example of piety towards God?*

Christ gave an example of piety towards God in his constant obedience to God his Father in all things, in his zeal for God's honor among men, and in his frequent converse with God in prayer.

19. *Wherein did he show a pattern of goodness toward men?*

Christ showed a pattern of goodness toward men by going about doing good to the bodies and souls of men; by being full of compassion to the miserable; and by taking children in his arms and blessing them.

20. *What were the chief subjects of Christ's preaching to the people?*

The chief subjects of Christ's preaching to the people were these six things:

1. He explained the law of God to the people, and showed them that it required holiness in their thoughts, as well as in their words and actions.
2. He reproved and condemned many for their sinful and foolish traditions; and taught them that God did not regard ceremonies, so much as the great duties of love to God and love to men.
3. He preached the Gospel of pardon of sin, and eternal life in heaven, to them that repent and believe in him.
4. He threatened the eternal punishment of hell to all wilful and obstinate sinners, particularly to hypocrites and unbelievers.
5. He sometimes declared and maintained his own commission, that he was sent from God to be the Saviour of men.
6. He foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, the

dispersion of the Jews, and his own second coming in glory to raise the dead, and to judge the world.

21. What were the chief miracles which he wrought to prove that he was sent from God?

The chief miracles that he wrought to prove that he was sent from God were such as these: —

1. He fed many thousand persons twice with a very few loaves and fishes.

2. He gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf; he made the dumb to speak, the lame to walk; and healed all manner of diseases by a word.

3. He commanded evil spirits to depart out of the bodies of many whom they had possessed.

4. He raised several persons from the dead, and one (namely, Lazarus,) out of the grave.

22. How did he train up his Apostles for their public service?

He trained up his Apostles for their public service in these four ways:

1. He explained to them in private, what he taught the people by parables and similitudes in public.

2. He told them more plainly that he was the Messiah, the Saviour of the world; and that he should die as a ransom for sinners, and rise again the third day.

3. He prayed with them often, and taught them to pray.

4. He promised them to send the Spirit of God, after his departure, to fit them for their public service.

23. What were the two ordinances which Christ appointed in his church?

The two ordinances which Christ appointed in his Church were Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, to continue to the end of the world.

24. Thus we have heard how Jesus lived; let us now hear in what manner he died.

Jesus Christ, in suffering and dying, was meek and patient, and resigned to the will of God.

25. What were his sharpest sufferings?

The sharpest suffering of Christ was the anguish which he endured in his soul in the garden just before his death, which made him sweat drops of blood.

26. What kind of death did he die?

Christ was put to death by being crucified; that is, his hands and feet were nailed to a wooden cross, and there he hung till he died in extreme pain.

27. When Jesus Christ had honored God so much in his life, how came he to die so shameful a death?

Although Jesus Christ had so much honored God in his life, yet he came at last to the shameful death of the cross, because he was appointed of God to be a sacrifice to take away the sins of men, who had deserved to die.

28. But what reason had men to kill him?

Men had no just reason at all to kill Jesus Christ; but the teachers and rulers of the Jews hated his doctrine and reproofs, and were much enraged to see the people follow him.

29. How did they lay hold of Jesus?

The teachers and rulers of the Jews bribed Judas, one of his Apostles, to betray him into the hands of their officers; and he led them to his Master by night, and showed which was he by kissing him.

30. Did none of the disciples defend their Lord and Master?

None of Christ's disciples defended their Lord and Master except Peter, who at first defended him with the sword; but afterwards his courage failed him so far as to deny that he knew him.

31. Did Peter continue in his sin, or did he repent?

Peter did not continue in his sin of denying his Lord and Master; for Jesus cast his eye upon him, and he repented and wept bitterly.

32. Who condemned Christ to die?

Caiaphas, the High Priest, condemned Christ as worthy of death; and Pontius Pilate, the Roman Governor, at the desire of the Jews, gave him up to be nailed to the cross.

33. Was he crucified immediately, or did he suffer other injuries before his death?

Christ was not crucified immediately after his condemnation, but suffered other injuries before his death: thus, he was mocked, he was spit upon, he was crowned with thorns, he was scourged, and wickedly abused.

34. In what company was he crucified?

Christ was crucified, in a most shameful manner, between two thieves, as if he had been the chief of sinners.

35. What miracles attended his death?

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These miracles attended the death of Christ: The sun was darkened at noon for three hours together; there was an earthquake, which opened many graves; and the veil of the temple was rent in two pieces.

36. Who took care of his burial?

Joseph of Arimathea, a rich man, and one of the disciples of Christ, buried him in his own tomb; and Pilate and the Jews set a guard of soldiers about it.

37. When did he rise from the dead?

Christ rose from the dead on the first day of the week, after he had lain three days in the grave; that is, part of three days.

38. To whom did he appear after his rising again?

Christ, after his rising again, appeared many times to his disciples; he ate and drank and talked with them, and gave them most certain proof of his resurrection.

39. How long did he tarry on the earth after his rising from the dead?

Christ tarried forty days on the earth after his rising from the dead, conversing with his Apostles, and instructed them further in the Gospel, and in the doctrines and rules of the kingdom.

40. How did he go up to heaven?

When Christ had given his Apostles their commission to preach the Gospel to all nations, and blessed them, they saw him carried up to heaven.

41. What did the disciples do when the Lord had left them?

The disciples, when the Lord had left them, returned to Jerusalem, and waited for the Spirit of God to come upon them, according to the promise of Christ.

42. *What was the first thing they did towards their public work?*

The first thing towards their public work which the disciples did, after their Lord's ascension up to heaven, was, they chose Matthias by prayer and by lot, to be an Apostle in the room of Judas the traitor.

43. *What became of Judas?*

When Judas saw that Christ was condemned, he went and hanged himself, and, falling down, his bowels gushed out.

44. *When did the Spirit of God come upon the Apostles and other disciples?*

The Spirit of God came upon the Apostles and other disciples at the feast of Pentecost, which was about ten days after Christ went to heaven.

45. *In what manner did the Spirit of God come upon them?*

The manner in which the Spirit of God came upon the Apostles and other disciples was, that a noise like a rushing wind filled the house where they were met, and cloven tongues of fire sat upon them.

46. *What was the first remarkable effect of the coming of the Spirit of God upon them?*

The first remarkable effect of the coming of the Spirit of God upon the Apostles and other disciples was, that each of them was enabled to preach the Gospel in strange languages.

47. What was the doctrine they preached?

The doctrine preached by the Apostles was, — that the Spirit of God had come upon them, and that Jesus, who was crucified, was the Messiah, the Christ, the Son of God, and the Lord of men; and that sinners who repent and believe in his name should be saved.

48. What success had their preaching?

The Apostles on the day of Pentecost preached the Gospel to the people with great success; for three thousand were converted, and baptized in that day, and a great multitude afterwards.

49. What miracles did they work to confirm their doctrine?

The miracles wrought by the Apostles to confirm their doctrine were, — some that were cripples had the use of their limbs given them; multitudes of sick were healed by them; some persons were struck dead, and others raised to life.

50. Had not other believers in Christ power to work miracles also?

Other believers in Christ besides the Apostles had also power to work miracles; for Jesus Christ communicated very great gifts and powers to them by laying on of the hands of the Apostles.

51. Were not the Apostles greatly persecuted?

The Apostles were greatly persecuted; for they were put in prison by the High Priest; they were beaten by order of the council; James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod; and Peter was put in prison again in order to be put to death.

52. Did God give them any miraculous deliverances?

God gave the Apostles some miraculous deliverances; for several times when they were imprisoned they were released by angels.

53. Who was one of the chief persecutors of the Christians at this time?

One of the chief persecutors of the Christians, at the time when the Gospel was first preached by the Apostles, was Saul, a young man, a zealous Pharisee, who was afterwards called Paul.

54. Did he live and die a persecutor?

Paul did not live and die a persecutor; for he was struck down to the ground as he was going to Damascus to imprison the Christians, while a great light shone round about him, and Jesus Christ called him with a voice from heaven.

55. What is afterwards related of him?

It is related of Saul, (or Paul,) that after his conversion on his way to Damascus, he became a zealous preacher of the Gospel; that he was made the Apostle of the Gentiles, and spent his days in travelling to convert the heathen nations.

56. What became of Paul at last?

After Paul had done more service for Christ by preaching and writing than any of the other Apostles, and had endured more suffering in his life, he was put to death at Rome as a martyr for Christ.

57. Is there any further account given of Peter?

When Peter had laid out his life in preaching the Gospel, and had written letters to the Christians, he was crucified in his old age, as Christ foretold him.

58. What is recorded concerning John the Apostle?

It is recorded of John the Apostle that after many labors in the ministry, he was banished to the isle of Patmos, where Jesus Christ appeared to him in visions, and instructed him by his angel to write the book of the Revelation.

59. What became of the other Apostles?

The other Apostles (besides Paul, Peter, and John) went into different places preaching the Gospel, and most of them were put to death for the sake of Christ.

EXAMPLES OF PRAYER,

COMPOSED FOR CHILDREN FROM SEVEN YEARS
OLD TO TEN OR TWELVE.

THE CHILD'S DAILY MORNING PRAYER.

GREAT and gracious God, who hast created all things by thy power, and governest all things by thy wisdom, who art the Author of all our blessings, by day and night: I give thee thanks that thou hast given me rest during the night past, and that I am brought to see another morning.

Blessed be thy goodness for my health, for my food and raiment, for the love of my friends, for all blessings in this life, and for my desire to attain that life which is immortal.

O God, be merciful to me a miserable sinner, for His sake whom "thou hast exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and forgiveness of sins." Help me to feel, bewail, and forsake my offences; and may I never want the comfortable assurances of thy forgiveness of them, and of thy love to me, in the blessed Son of thy eternal love.

O teach me to know thee, my God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. Give me to fear thee, and to love thee, to trust and delight in thee, and to hate all evil. Strengthen me, O Lord, with thy continued grace, that no temptations may prevail against me; and that I, through this day, and to the end of my life, may cleave to thee, and follow thee in righteousness of life, in lowliness of mind, and in purity of heart.

Bless our Sovereign the Queen, and all who are in authority under her; and grant that we may see good days under her government. May thy holy religion spread through these lands, and extend to the end of the earth. Be gracious to all who are near and dear to us, and keep us all in thy fear and thy love, that we may be so united to thee here, as not to be divided when thou art pleased to call us hence; and may we dwell with thee in joy, that shall never die, through Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour, who hath taught us when we pray to say, *Our Father*, &c.

THE CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

O LORD, our heavenly Father, who hast made the night for us to take our rest, I pray thee look down upon me while I sleep; for if thou take care of me, I need be afraid of nothing.

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Accept the thanks of a child for all the good things I have this day received ; and as I lie down in peace in the evening, so let me awake and rise again in peace in the morning to serve thee.

I implore thy tender mercies in the forgiveness of all my sins, by which I have offended in thought, word, or deed, this day. Pardon me, O Lord, for the sake of thy Son, Jesus Christ, who died upon the cross, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life ; and adopt me into thy family as one of thy children.

Give me thy Holy Spirit to purify my heart, that I may entirely love thee, and rejoice in knowing that I am loved by thee. Help me to honor my father and mother, to obey my teachers and governors, and to be kind and loving to all men. Provide, O Lord, for my future wants whilst I remain in this world ; and may I learn, in whatever state I am, therewith to be content ; in every thing giving thanks to thy name. The same blessings I ask for my dear relations and friends, and for all mankind. Let thy way be made known upon earth, and thy saving health unto all nations. Continue thy fatherly care over us this night. O preserve and bless us, and may no evil come nigh our dwelling. Give thy beloved sleep, and thus strengthen me for thy service ; and whenever thou callest me to sleep the sleep of death, may I sleep in Jesus, and through the riches of thy grace, and his worthiness, awake in the morning of the resurrection to join the redeemed of the Lord, and spend the day of eternity in the presence of Jesus, and in those mansions of glory which he is gone to prepare for all that love him. Unto him be praise, and honor, and glory, ~~world~~ without end. Amen. *Our Father, &c.*

THE CHILD'S GRACE BEFORE MEAT.

I thank thee, O Lord, that the food which thou providest for me may strengthen me to perform my daily duties: and as thou preservest my life, let it be spent in thy fear, for the sake of thy Son our blessed Saviour. Amen.

THE CHILD'S GRACE AFTER MEAT.

MAKE me truly thankful, O Lord, for my daily bread, and for other mercies which I receive. And help me to love and serve thee, the Giver of all good, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

